HN

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/902,812	07/10/2001	Andres Hejlsberg	MS1-866US	6426

22801	7590	04/12/2005

LEE & HAYES PLLC
421 W RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 500
SPOKANE, WA 99201

EXAMINER
CAO, DIEM K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2194	

DATE MAILED: 04/12/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE **3** MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>01 November 2004</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is

closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-40</u> is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-40</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage

application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>1/25/05, 9/27/04</u>.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-40 are pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1, 3-4, 16, and 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Shannon (Java 2 Platform Enterprise Edition Specification, v1.2) in view of Sun (Java 2

Platform, Standard Edition, v 1.2.2 API Specification).

4.   **As to claim 1,** Shannon teaches an application configured to handle requests submitted

by remote devices over a network (Servlets and JSP pages ... requests from web clients; page 2-

1, and Enterprise JavaBeans ... business logic for a J2EE applications; page 2-2), an application

program interface to present functions used by the application to access network and computing

resources of the distributed computing system (This specification defines ... to application

components; page 2-2 and The J2EE client core is typically built on Java 2 Platform, Standard

Edition technology; page 2-3 and The J2EE provides a number of APIs ... starting with the core

Java APIs and including several Java Standard Extensions; page 6-1), the application program

interface comprising various types (JavaIDL API, JDBC Core API, EJB, JSP, etc. pages 6-1 to 6-2).

5.   However, Shannon does not explicitly teach the application program interface comprising various types related to constructing user interfaces. Shannon teaches the J2EE specification requires to providing a Java Compatible runtime environment (page 6-1), application clients are typically GUI programs (page 2-1), and the J2EE client core is typically built on Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition technology (page 2-3). Sun teaches the Java 2 Platform Standard Edition provides the API comprising various types related to constructing user interfaces (java.applet, java.awt, java.awt.datatransfer, java.security, java.text, java.util, etc; pages 1-3).

6.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Shannon and Sun because Shannon' system is based on J2SE (page 6.1, i.e. J2SE is part of J2EE) and Sun teaches J2SE is used to construct the client side which includes user interface, to provide complete teaching of J2EE.

7.   **As to claim 3**, Shannon teaches the distributed computing system comprises client devices (Application clients ... desk top computer; page 2-1) and server devices that handle requests from the client devices (J2EE server; page 2-2), the remote devices comprising at least one client device (web clients; page 2-1).

8.   **As to claim 4**, Shannon teaches the distributed computing system comprises client

devices (Application clients ... desk top computer; page 2-1) and server devices that handle

requests from the client devices (J2EE server; page 2-2), the remote devices comprising at least

one server device that is configured as a Web server (Servlets and JSP pages ...: web clients;

page 2-1 and Component that are deployed ... and Enterprise JavaBeans; page 2-2).

9.   **As to claim 16**, Shannon teaches one or more applications configured to be executed on

one or more computing devices (Application clients ... desk top computer; page 2-1 and a high

end J2EE product ... a collection of machines; page 2-8), the applications handling requests

submitted from remote computing devices (Servlets and JSP pages ... requests from web clients;

page 2-1, and Enterprise JavaBeans ... business logic for a J2EE applications; page 2-2), a

networking platform to support the one or more applications (HTTP, Java Transaction API,

RMI-IIOP, JavaIDL, JDBC, Java Message Service, Java naming and Directory Interface,

JavaMail; pages 2-5 thru 2-6), and an application programming interface to interface the one or

more applications with the networking platform (Java Message Service, Java naming and

Directory Interface, JavaMail; pages 2-5 thru 2-6), the application program interface comprising

various types (JavaIDL API, JDBC Core API, EJB, JSP, etc. pages 6-1 to 6-2).

10.   However, Shannon does not explicitly teach the application program interface comprising

various types related to constructing user interfaces. Shannon teaches the J2EE specification

requires to providing a Java Compatible runtime environment (page 6-1), application clients are

typically GUI programs (page 2-1), and the J2EE client core is typically built on Java 2 Platform,

Standard Edition technology (page 2-3). Sun teaches the Java 2 Platform Standard Edition

provides the API comprising various types related to constructing user interfaces (java.applet,

java.awt, java.awt.datatransfer, java.security, java.text, java.util, etc; pages 1-3).

11.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teaching of Shannon and Sun because Shannon' system is based on

J2SE (page 6.1, i.e. J2SE is part of J2EE) and Sun teaches J2SE is used to construct the client

side which includes user interface, to provide complete teaching of J2EE.

12.   **As to claim 28**, Shannon teaches a computer system including one or more

microprocessors and one or more software programs (Application clients ... desk top computer;

page 2-1 and a high end J2EE product ... a collection of machines; page 2-8), the one or more

software programs utilizing an application program interface to request services from an

operating system (JDBC, database; pages 2-3 thru 2-4), the application program interface

including separate commands to request services (JavaIDL API, JDBC Core API, EJB, JSP, etc.

pages 6-1 to 6-2).

13.   However, Shannon does not explicitly teach the application program interface including

separate commands to request services comprising services related to constructing user

interfaces. Shannon teaches the J2EE specification requires to providing a Java Compatible

runtime environment (page 6-1), application clients are typically GUI programs (page 2-1), and

the J2EE client core is typically built on Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition technology (page 2-

3). Sun teaches the Java 2 Platform Standard Edition provides the API comprising various types related to constructing user interfaces (java.applet, java.awt, java.awt.datatransfer, java.security, java.text, java.util, etc; pages 1-3).

14.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Shannon and Sun because Shannon' system is based on J2SE (page 6.1, i.e. J2SE is part of J2EE) and Sun teaches J2SE is used to construct the client side which includes user interface, to provide complete teaching of J2EE.

15.   **As to claim 29**, see rejection of claim 1 above.

16.   **As to claim 30**, Shannon teaches receiving a request from a remote computing device, the request containing a call to the set of functions (Servlets and JSP pages ... requests from web clients; page 2-1).

17.   Claims 5-15 and 31-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sun (Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition, v 1.2.2 API Specification) in view of Flanagan (Java in a Nutshell).

18.   **As to claim 5**, Sun teaches an application program interface embodied on one or more computer readable media (API specification of the Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition; page 1) comprising multiple types related to constructing user interfaces (java.applet, java.awt ... for

creating user interface, java.awt.datatransfer, java.security, java.text, java.util, etc; pages 1-3),

the types comprising classes (classes; page 1), interfaces (interfaces; pages 1).

19.   However, Sun does not explicitly teach the types comprising delegates, structures and

enumerations. Flanagan teaches the type comprising delegates (MenuComponent, MenuBar,

MenuItem, Menu; page 239, Fig. 19-2), and enumerations (java.util.Enumeration; page 342).

Although Sun does not teach structures, it would have been obvious the structures are supported

because Sun supports abstract class which function as structure.

20.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teaching of Sun and Flanagan because Flanagan clearly show the

description of the API supported by Sun.

21.   **As to claim 6**, Flanagan teaches the classes comprise a form class that represents a

window or a dialog box that makes up an application's user interface (java.awt.Dialog, This class

encapsulates a dialog box window ... with setLayout(); page 247).

22.   **As to claim 7**, Flanagan teaches the form class has multiple members comprising one or

more of public static properties, public static methods, public instance constructors, public

instance methods, public instance properties, public instance events, protected instance

properties, and protected instance methods (public Dialog (Frame parent, Boolean modal), public

String getTitle(); page 247).

23.   **As to claim 8**, Flanagan teaches the interfaces comprise a button control interface that

allows a control to act like a button on a form (java.awt.Button encapsulates a GUI pushbutton

that displays a specified textual label; page 240).

24.   **As to claim 9**, Flanagan teaches the interfaces comprise a container control interface that

provides functionality for a control to act as a parent for other controls (java.awt.Container

implements a component that can contain other components; page 246).

25.   **As to claim 10**, Flanagan teaches the interfaces comprise an editing notification interface

(java.awt.TextArea, java.awt.TextComponent, java.awt.TextField; pages 267-268).

26.   **As to claim 11**, Sun teaches the interfaces comprise a data object interface that provides a

format independent mechanism for transferring data (java.awt.datatransfer; page 1).

27.   **As to claim 12**, Flanagan teaches the interfaces comprise a feature support interface that

specifies a standard interface for retrieving feature information from a current system

(System.getProperties(), Font.getFont(), Color.getColor(); page 193).

28.   **As to claim 13**, Flanagan teaches the interfaces comprise a message filter interface

(applet security, java.lang.SecurityManager class defines a number of methods that the ystem

calls to check whether a certain operation is permitted in the current environment; page 199).

29.   **As to claim 14**, Flanagan teaches the interfaces comprise a handle-exposing interface to

expose handles (java.awt.Container, getComponents() returns an array of the components

contained in a container; page 246).

30.   **As to claim 15**, see rejections of claims 8-14 above.

31.   **As to claim 31**, a method to creating a namespace with functions that enable drawing and

construction of user interfaces, the name space defining classes, interfaces, delegates, structures

and enumerations.

32.   **As to claim 32-40**, see rejection of claims 6-14 above.

33.   Claims 2, and 17-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Shannon (Java 2 Platform Enterprise Edition Specification, v1.2) in view of Sun (Java 2

Platform, Standard Edition, v 1.2.2 API Specification) further in view of Flanagan (Java in a

Nutshell).

34.   **As to claim 2**, Sun teaches the various types comprising classes (classes; page 1),

interfaces (interfaces; pages 1).

35.   However, Sun does not explicitly teach the various types comprising delegates, structures

and enumerations. Flanagan teaches the type comprising delegates (MenuComponent, MenuBar,

MenuItem, Menu; page 239, Fig. 19-2), and enumerations (java.util.Enumeration; page 342).

Although Sun does not teach structures, it would have been obvious the structures are supported

because Sun supports abstract class which function as structure.

36.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teaching of Sun and Flanagan because Flanagan clearly show the

description of the API supported by Sun.

37.   **As to claim 17**, see rejection of claim 2 above.

38.   **As to claims 18-27**, see rejections of claims 6-15 above.

Response to Arguments

39.   Applicant's arguments filed 11/1/2004 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

In the remarks, Applicant argued in substance that (1) there is no motivation to combine

the references of Shannon and Sun, and (2) there is no motivation to combine the teaching of

references of Sun and Flanagan.

Examiner respectfully traverses the Applicant's arguments:

- As to the point (1), Shannon teaches the "Java 2 Platform Enterprise Edition Specification", wherein on page 6-1 discloses "The container provide all application components with the Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition, v1.2 (J2SE) APIs", which means J2SE APIs is part of the J2EE APIs. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivate to combine the teaching of Shannon and Sun for complete teaching of all the APIs that are supported by the J2EE.

- As to the point (2), Sun teaches the Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition which provides the list of packages that are supported, and Flanagan teaches the details of those packages. Therefore, combination of Sun and Flanagan is to provide a complete teaching of Java 2 Platform Standard Edition APIs.

Conclusion

40.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Diem K Cao whose telephone number is (571) 272-3760. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:00AM - 3:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on (571) 272-3756. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Diem Cao

MENG-AL T. AN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100